FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON.
WM. A PINKERTON, Gen'l Supt. Western Division, CHICAGO.
ROBT A PINKERTON, Gen'l Supt. Eastern Div. NEW YORK.
1850
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency
"WE NEVER SLEEP."
OFFICES
CHICAGO, 191 & 193 FIFTH AVENUE, WM. A. PINKERTON, Supt
PHILADELPHIA, 45 SOUTH THIRD ST. A. J. LINDEN, Supt
NEW YORK, 66 EXCHANGE PLACE, GEO. D. BANGS, Supt.
BOSTON, 42 & 44 COURT STREET JOHN CORNISH, Supt
ST. PAUL, 83 TO 86 UNION BLOCK, W. J. LOADER, Supt
KANSAS CITY, 105 & 107 W. BIXTH ST., C. H. EPPELSHEIMER, Supt
DENVER, 1 & 2 OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, JAS. McPARLAND, Supt.
ATTORNEYS FOR THE AGENCY:
CLARENCE A. SEWARD, NEW YORK,
LEWIS C. CASSIDY, PHILADELPHIA,
D. W. MUNN, CHICAGO.
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Chicago, Jan 7th 1887

N. B. Stone Esq
Vice Pres. C. B. & Q. Ry.
City

Dear Sir,

Op't. "J. O. B." reports as follows
Thursday, Jan. 3rd 1887

Today in Aurora

I left my room at the Grannis Hotel and went to the Transom underneath the office and met Kyle and Dean, engineer on the Q and fireman Golden, I had drinks with them and left and came to Geneva with them. I told them I was breaking on the C. and N. W. Ry. running from Chicago to Clinton on Train 29 and 18 and after my second trip got home the night of the storm, they seeing I was in sympathy with them talked quite freely. Kyle is a prominent member of the Brotherhood and is standing by Bannister right along. He is running extra on the Illinois Central but is doing very little and said the master Mechanic of the Central knew nothing about rail roading and as soon as he gets some thing else to do he is going to leave the Central. He spoke of the prospects of a new trial for Bannister and he thought he was going to get it. He said that Judge

Wilson told Sheriff Kelly to give Bauriessen the best rooms in the Building and not to lock him up and to feed him well. This was all I could learn from him and arriving in Geneva I went to the court House & remained there until noon.

The defence obtained a continuance until Friday, Jany 11th when the motion for a new trial will be argued.

After dinner I went in to see Mueller the Barber and treated him and tried to learn something from him but he would not talk. I tried to get his opinion in regard to the report of Trainor making an affidavit as to hearing Stewart express himself and he said that Stewart had very little to say in the shop. Seeing I could learn nothing from him I left and went to Danford's Drug store and bought some medicine for my supposed sore foot. Danford was talking about the case and mentioned Carey as the man who was one of the parties who took out the affidavits, he did not hear any thing about Trainor. He had just finished telling that Smiley informed him that the affidavits were made out when Hanchett came in and the conversation was dropped. Mr Schuler also happened in and they got to talking about the case but as the remarks were of little importance I did not make a note of them. During the afternoon I met Hourth, Brown, Harris, Murdock, Porter, Carlyle and Carey and during the conversation

I failed to learn anything new from them. I learned from Hanford that the only juror who was known to have expressed himself was Morris Stewart but no one knew at what time.

I find that I cannot get any thing from Carey, he is not doing any talking and is not going to give up any thing and the only thing I can do until I get the list of those who made out the affidavits is to keep close to him likely to talk.

Yours Respectfully
Pinkerton's Natl. Det. Agcy.
By Allan Pinkerton
Genl. Supt. West. Div

CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.

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Chicago, Jan . 12, 1889.

Dear Sir:-

Opt."F.W." reports as follows,

Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

This morning after writing my reports I went down to Grampp's saloon, Dan Watkins and Tatis came in while I was there. They wanted Mr. Grampp to go with them to Geneva to see Baureisen, and Grampp asked me to go ~~with them~~ also, I said yes that I would go. When we arrived at Geneva we proceeded at once to the Jail and were conducted to the front room in the basement, occupied as a sitting room, and here found Bauereisen. Mr. Grampp gave Bauereisen a bottle of wine.

Bauereisen told us that he could walk around the Jail, and could go up to the Court House, and said that on the 3rd. of Jan. he would be out on bail and could then go home. He said that there was some errors in the last trial, and that they would have to be mentioned. He said that the strike was just as far from being set-

tled as ever, and he told us that there was some of the strikers up to the Jail yesterday, and they brought him some fruit.

At Hotel Harris I saw Opts. "J.F.D." &. J.O'B." but I did not speak to them. We returned to Aurora in the afternoon, and upon my arrival I went to Young's cigar store and told them that I had been to see Bauereisen.

The only subject of conversation at present is that of the strike. They spoke about the company taking back the old men as soon as a vacancy occurs, but Young said that such an agreement would not be accepted under any circumstances.

Morrisey stated that the Company would have to settle this strike in a month, and said that the boys would be back on the road by that time. Hanks, an old man, said that there was some sort of a settlemen, but that he did not think any favorable terms would be gotten at.

In the evening I went down to Short's saloon, but learned nothing of importance, except that they expected some returns in from the committee. I saw Geo. Godding go into the Hall, and then I saw him enter the Telegraph office, but he did not receive anything he must have gone in to make inquiries.

Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went around to different places to-day, and while in Farrell's saloon talking to Frank Morrisey, Old man Wilson came in and said that Bauereisen 's trial would not come off for another week, as the defence had asked for a continuance for a week. I also learned that the strike would be settled in some way by to-morrow. The switchmen received their last month's pay.

Jackson, a switchman, was knocked down and had his money taken from him, but he was intoxicated at the time. He recovered his money. Mc.Graw was also intoxicated and came near being arrested; he went with Welsh to Grampp's Hotel where they remained for the night.

I saw Opt."J.O'B." who told me that Mr. Thatcher wanted to know just how Bauereisen was fixed. I wrote a note to Mr. Thatcher telling him all I knew about Bauereisen etc..

There has been a great many strikers around the streets to-day anxiously awaiting news from Chicago,.

Thursday, Jan. 3, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went to Young's cigar store where I met Hank Pearson's, the man who had t he fight with the new engineer at the Opera House on New Year's Day, or rather eve, and he said that if he did not get back on the road he would make it warm for some one.

Arthur Freiner, a saloon-keeper, said that he heard,through persons who knew what was going on at Chicago ,,that the Brother-hood would do all that they could to settle this strike, and said that if the R.R. Co. did not settle there would be trouble I asked Young what settlement they would come to; and he said that he did not know. I then asked Hanks the same question, and he said that it would be hard to say, but said that if the R.R. Co. did not come to time that there would be the "bigest" bankrupt that was ever know in the country, which will create a panic. I went to the Church to see Morrisey married. I went around to different saloons during the evening, but learned nothing of importance.

Friday, Jan. 4, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went down to Young's cigar store and I heard several strikers talking about an engineer who is running engine No. 11 they were saying that he is in the habit of calling those who come up to have a drink, scabs.

Tatis came in Young's and told the boys to go to the Hall as there was a letter there from Chicago. I went down to Alshuler's Clothing store, this man is a cousin to Sam Alshuler, the Atty. from Aurora who defended Bauereisen at Geneva, they are very different in politics, and their views are not the same in regard to the strike. The clothier, favors the R.R. Co. and says that he thinks that it would be a shame if Ed. Street, Matthew Hanks, and others who have had nothing to do with the strike, will be forced to leave the town. Ed. Street has conducted himself as a gentleman, and is seldom seen in company with any of the strikers, he does not visit Young's, Farrell's or any of these places. He dresses very neatly and his spoken of highly .

I remained around until the meeting at the Hall was over and tried to find out what the letter contained, but could not. Myers said that it only spoke about some differance in opinion of the committee in Chicago.

In the evening I met Watkins, and I treated the drinks, and learned from him that the defence at Geneva held strong points for a new trial for Bauereisen. One of the men who served a on the Jury worked at one time in a barber shop, and ahas expressed his opinion to serveral persons regarding the triah, and this can be proven. The other Juror was a stone cutter from St. Charles, and Watkins said that he was brought up by the company. Just wait until the

11th. of this month." said Watkins," and see if the strikers will be left out in the cold." he said that perhaps there would be some disappointments, but then the Brother-hood will win the day.

After leaving Watkins I at once wrote to Mr. Thatcher telling him what I had learned from Watkins. Every thing was quiet during the evening I remained around the depot until the midnight trains had left the station.

Saturday, Jan. 5, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went down to Young's cigar store, and also to Farrell's and other saloons and met a number of strikers.

Sam. Alshuler, the Atty. for the strikers, left here for Chicago o n an early train. Alshuler had a case on hand which he had to put off for a time, and his client was asked when his(client) lawyer would be ready, and the answer was just as soon as he was through with the dynamite case. Smith Judal, who heard this remark, said that it would be some time next summer before that case was over. There was a stranger present who heard that remark, and he said that he had over-heard a remark of one of the strikers to the effect that if Bauereisen was kept in Jail much longer that they would all go in a body and take him out. I asked this man if he remembered the name of this striker; he replied that he did not know his name, but that he knew that he used to pull a freight train to Mendota, and from Mendota to Chicago, and he said that this man lived in Mendota.

I heard several men praise Ed. Street saying what a good man he was etc., but then I found out that in the early part of the strike Street stationed himself back of the Express Office on

La Salle St. and he was cuaght in the act of throwing eggs at the Engine, and he was arrested by Officer Denning .

While talking with Jack Sparrow he told me that he did not think that he would ever get back on the road, as he had been fighting with the new men at different times, but he said that he would not go back if the company asked him to. This man said that as soon as some of the old men got back on the road they would see how soon the scabs would be put off; he then said that Geo. Goding would be taken back because he was a friend of Stone's.

During the evening everything was as quiet as usual and I remained around the depot until all trains had left.

Sunday, Jan. 6, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went around to the different saloons. At about noon I saw Jim Freeman talking to a young man, and upon leaving him I heard him calling this young man all manner of names ,scab etc. I asked Freeman what was the matter; and he said that the scab had been making fun of him.

There was a meeting at the Brotherhood and it was largely attended, but from all accounts there was nothing of importance learned. There was a very few strikers around the streets. I met Mc.Nulty at Grampp's and he said that he was sure that he would be back on the Q. in a week. I remained around the depot until 1 o'clock and then discontinued for the night.

Monday, Jan. 7, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I heard Young say that he had heard something about a letter that was received at the Brother-hood hall, but he would not say what it contained, but he said," you bet the C.B.&.Q. Company had to acknowledge the Lodge of Engineers."

Chas. Howe returned from Joliet, where he has been working on the E.J.&.E.Ry., he said that there was no work, and that he had to lay off until work picked up. He did not have a cent I bought him a drink and a sandwich. Howe told me that he was sorry that this strike ever took place, and he said that he would never go on another. I then asked him if the strike was not settled, and he said no, that it was not, and it was on just the same as ever. He told me that if he could get on the Q. road again that he would stick to it. Tatis said that the road could go to H--- that he would never go back to work on it, but that he would help to make vacancies for others. I asked him what he meant; and he said," Oh, you wait and see." Black Smith was there and he said," Oh, don't mind Tatis he only likes to blow."

Koegle said that as soon as the spring comes that he is going out west to work on some road. Farrell and Freeman said that they would never fire for a scab engineer.

There was a great deal of minor talk about the strike. While on Farrell's saloon I heard two men talking, and one said that the Committee in Chicago would notify all the divisions and receive replies before they would make the terms public, and they said that this would take some time.

Jim Farrell said that he had turned over a new leaf, and that he was going to get back on the Q. road if he could.

Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went around as usual to the different places, and learned that there was a letter expected from Chicago, and the strikers looked very down-hearted. There was a meeting in the afternoon, and all the strikers were requested to be present. I treated Jack Doran, Chas. Howe, and others who were in the Farrell saloon. Howe promised to meet me after the meeting was over.

I took Howe to dinner with me, and he told me that the boys had lost everything, and that the Company had gained a complete victory; he said that Joe. Porter got up before the whole crowd and read the general letter. Howe said that before reading the letter Porter made a speech which lasted for about ten minutes; he catutioned the boys to be satisfied and to do all that they could to act as gentlemen, and to use no violance- for any one using violance or insulting the new men would not only prevent them from getting back on the road, but they would be discharged from the Brother-Hood.

They have until the 1st. of Feb. to get in their application for work. Two of the members belonging to the committee will be in Aurora to-night to talk to the boys, and tell them why it is that the Company won.

Howe did not have any place to sleep and I told him that he might sleep with me. I then left Howe and went to the depot, and at 6.15 P.M. the train came in from Chicago. I saw the two committee men viz. W.C. Hayes and A.W. Perley, they were taken to supper and after supper they went to the Hall and each of them spoke.

Howe told me that the men were very down-hearted and the Committee told them that the N.W.Ry. men would not go out, and

as they were the strongest Brother-hood in the west, and when they refused to go out the combination was broken, and they said that the best thing for the men to do was to make application at once for work and the sooner they did it the better. Howe told me that one old enginneer got up and said that when he went home from the meeting in the after-noon and told his wife how things stood, she fainted and he had so send for the doctor. Howe xxixx said that there was tears in the eys of the strikers when they heard this.

There was only about thirty men away from Aurora at one time, but they have nearly all come back. Howe says that he will never go on a strike again; and they may call him scab from one end If the United States to the other.

Dean came in Grampp's saloon got a drinks and hurried out without saying a word. Street and Watkins did the same thing. Howe remained with me during the night, but I did not learn anything further.

Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I heard that Mc.Graw had gone to work, and that Van Race had made application to Mr. Rhodes and was refused. There is little talkk here about Bauereisen, as the main subject is the strike". There is but little dis-satisfaction among the strikers, and the only ones who have anything to say are those who did not behave themselvés at the begining of the strike, but they do not say anything against the Company, and they are going to try and get back on the road.

Howe slept with me again last night, but I did not learn anything new from him.

Thursday, Jan. 10, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went to Young's cigar store and there met a number of strikers, they were talking about the strike, and they said that the colder it gets the bettetr off the old men will be in regards to getting work; and said that when the engineers get back there will be room made for the fire men.

Pete De Gerald came in and said that he would like to have some work to do, and told us that if they were cutting ice and he could get work at that he would do so.

It has been reported here that the R.R. Comapny has been examining the engines, and that half of them would not stand the examination. Joe Haffy, a butcher, heard this and said," yes and half of the strikers will not stand the examination either."

I met Van Race and several others at Freeman's saloon, and Van Race said that he was all right that he stood in good with the company and would soon be back to work.

Howe asked me for something to eat, and I gave him twenty five cents to get a meal with. Howe told me that the boys were very "blue" and he said that it would be hard sailing with the company, and he hoped that the boys would do nothing wrong.

Very few of the strikers have any money, according to what Howe says, the Brother-hood is nearly bankrupt, and they owe the striking engineers two months back pay.

I remained around the depot up to 1A.M. I saw Tom Berry, the town collector, and he says that the boys have had a great deal of talking to, and although some of them may not get back on the road, and may get "hot" at the company, he does not think that

they will do anything wrong.

Friday, Jan. 11, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went to Young's cigar store. The Marshal came in and took the names of Howe and Gretcourt off of the blacklist, he also went around to other saloons. I heard that three of the old men were back on the road. I heard also that but few of the old men from Aurora would be re-employed on the road on account of the dynamite trouble. Young said that there was no dynamite used by the strikers, but that it was all a piece of put up work to "down" the Brother-hood.

Howe told me that there was nothing going on at the Hall. Some of the strikers say that they are going to get two month's back pay, but Howe said that this was not so, as they would not get a cent.

Every thing was quiet here to-day. I went as usual to the depot, but found everything in good order.

Saturday, Jan. 12, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went around to the different saloons and met a number of the boys, but everything was very quiet, and I heard xxx several business men say that this is the most quiet day that they have ever seen in this place.

Howe told me that he was going to Savannah to try and get some work. I heard that there was a young man, fireman on the road, who owes a few whiskey bills and the saloon-keeper said that if he did not pay them that he, saloon-keeper, would send a note in to the company.

Morrisey said that he would not wait for any work, but he told me that he thought that he was as much entitled to a job as any one else, as he never had any trouble with the new men.

Watkins said that he did not think that he would get back on the road. Every thing was quiet around the depot.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's Nat'l. Det. Agency,

by) (/ /

Gen'l. Supt. West'rn. Div.

A.D.

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ROBT A PINKERTON, Gen'l Supt. Eastern Div. NEW YORK.
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LEWIS C. CASSIDY, PHILADELPHIA.
D. W. MUNN, CHICAGO.
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Chicago, Jan., 15, 1889.

F. A. Howe, Co.
Co. Sec. C. B. & Q. R.R.
City.

Dear Sir:-

Opt. "F.W." reports as follows,

Sunday, Jan. 13, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

It was very quiet around town to-day and there was not much to learn from the strikers. Will Dumphy, Koegle, Freeman and others don't think that they will get back on the road, so are talking of going away somewhere to get work.

There was several of the strikers up to see Bauereisen and it has been reported at Young's that Bauereisen took a trip to Kanevill with Jailer Kelly, who went out there to buy land.

Bauereisen is never locked up, but a deputy always sleeps with him. It has also been reported that three of the old men had been taken back on the road at Burlington, Ia.

Howe left here for Savannah, where he thinks that he will get work. Snover, who has been working for a coal dealer, left

his place expecting to get work on the road; he is a constant companion of Koegle, Santley, and others, who at the begining of the strike raised to much trouble between the new and old men.

Every thing was quiet around the depot. I saw Sparrow and Morris Reddy around the depot until a late hour. Sparrow said that he was waiting to get a ride to Chicago.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's Nat'l. Det. Agency,

by [signature]

Gen'l. Supt. West'rn. Div.

A.D.

(Private)

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CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.
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Chicago, Jan. 17, 1889.

Dear Sir:-

Opt."F.W." reports as follows,

Monday, Jan. 14, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went arould to the different saloons and met many strikers. At Young's I heard Dan Watkins say that the strike was not over yet, and one of the boys who were in the place said," is that so Dan.?" Young told me afterwards that he would not be suprised if the boys made another attempt to make the company come to terms.

Watkins said that there would only be about ten or fifteen men taken from each division and put to work on te road. Jack Sparrow who has been trying to get to work on the road as brakeman, went to Chicago this morning.

While in Farrell's some of the men were talking about the strike, and Bill Welsh said that the Company had taken back old man Bauereisen, the father of John Bauereisen, and he said that the Company would be glad to get all the old men back.

It is reported that the strikers have changed from

from one division to another to make applications for work, and they go to the places where they are not known.

Mc.Graw was around the depot until after 12.30 P. A. Koegle is still here, and he said that he was not in any hurry to get back to ~~wrk~~ work. Longworth said that he would not work on the O. road if he had to work with a scab.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's Nat'l. Det. Agency,

by

Gen'l. Supt. West'rn. Div.

A.D.

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Chicago, Jan. 21, 1889.

Dear Sir:-

Opt.'F.W.' reports as follows,

Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went down to Young's store, but there were few of the boys there. Frank Morrisey said that he had not been in any trouble during the strike, but he did not think that he would get work on the road.

Watkins said that there was a move of some kind made by the Brother-hood, and it would make some people open their eyes in suprise, and he said that Chief Arthur would loose his place Koegle told some of the strikers in Young's that he did not think that the Company would prosecute him, and that the case of Godin he did not think would be pushed'.

There is very little money spent by the strikers now, but they will ask every one to treat them. I introduced Howe to a new fireman, and Howe shook hands with the new mna, and said that any one who had good judgement would make friends with these new

men, and he said that when a course is lost and defeat is the end every one ought to acknowledge it like a man. Some of the store-keepers have closed their accounts with the strikers. Young said that there was not enough of business to keep his store open.

There were a number of intoxicated boys around the depot. Andy Santhy said that he would not work if the company wanted him to. I remained around the depot up to 2.A.M.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's Nat'l. Det. Agency,

by

Gen'l. Supt. West'rn. Div.

A.D.

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Chicago, Jan. 17, 18889.

R. B. St[illegible] Co
[illegible]

Dear Sir:-

Opt. "F.W." reports as follows,

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I learned that Mrs. Bauereisen and child had been out to Geneva to visit Bauereisen, and that it was a sure thing that h$ would get a new trial on the grounds that there were some errors in the last one.

It was reported here that Bauereisen walks all around Geneva and has a good time. Will Dumphy said that he was going to Mexico to get work. A man by the name of Eberley, who is a great friend to the R.R. boys, says that he thinks that there will be some fun before the boys get back to work, and I asked him what he meant; he said that the boys were out of money and out of work, and that they would soon have money. I told him that I did not think that the boys would do anything against the company, but of course I sided with him

in saying that the company did wrong etc.

Howe has gone off again, and Tatis is going to Burlington or Quincy. A conductor by the name of O'Brien, and a striker, named Hank Pearson, both intoxicated, got into a "fight" and came very near being taken in by the police, and if it had not been for Bob. Hickey Jackson, a striking switchman, would have been arrested There is a great deal of talk about a ball that the new men are going to give at the Opera House. It is reported that Mr. Stone has promised to run a few frieght engines from here to Denver, and give passes to some of the new men, so as they can attend to the ball. The strikers do not have much to say about the ball, but when it was first spoken of some of the strikers said that they would make it a pretty warm dance, but very few of them have money enough to go to the dance.

Thursday, Jan. 17, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

While I was in Grampp's saloon Mr. Conklin, a father to Ed. Conklin who was fined so many times at the begining of the strike for fighting with the new men, came into the saloon and said that he would bet from $5. to $50. that there would be another strike on the C.B.&.Q.Ry. before the first of March, and that the Q. Officals would be glad to get the boys back again.

It was reported at Young's cigar store that the Company will start after Feb. 2nd. to hire men, and that about sixty per cent of the old men would get back to work, but this report was denounced by Dean, Gretcourt and others.

Dean said that he would take work at anything, and that he lost his house on account of the strike. An engineer of

the E.J.&.E.Ry. named J.V. Hanson claims to be looking for two men employed on the P.&.R.Ry. whom he says owes him money; I asked him the names of the men, but he refused to say, but told me that they were running passenger trains on the C.&.I.Ry.

I went around to the different places where the strikers generally frequent, but there was not much talk. Tom Weldon was around town to-day and he said that he had behaved himself during the strike, and he would like to know if the company would give him work; When Weldon was on the witness stand in the case of Tom Hornby he swore truthfully, and upon leaving the stand he said to Tom Hornby: " I could not help it Tom. I had to swear to the truth, as I would swear to nothing else."

I was around the depot until after 2.A.M. At 1.30 A.M. Young, Ellwood, and Miechel entered Heck's and said that they wanted to see Koegle before going to bed, but after waiting some time without seeing him they went away, but they would not say what they wanted him for.

Friday, Jan. 18, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

After writing my reports I went to Heck's saloon and there met Dean and Weldon, but I did not learn anything new from them. I then went down to Coster's saloon and here I found Gretcourt who was intoxicated; soon after I met him on the street and he said that it was no use for the strikers to keep up, as they had lost every thing and could not even gain one point; and he said that he did not belive that Bauereisen would get a new trial. Gretcourt has been on the saloon keeppr's black list for some time, but lately he has not

taken but a few drinks until to-day.

A few of the strikers went to Geneva to day to hear the plea for a new trial. Young assured the boys who came into his place that Bauereisen would get a new trial. In the evening there was a report to the effect that the Judge had continued the cas until next Tuesday, and that there was a chance for Bauereisen in regard to having a new trial.

The ball at the Opera House passed off nicely. There were no strikers at the dance. I was around the depot as usual everything was quiet.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's Nat'l. Det. Agency,

by

Gen'l. Supt. West'rn. Div.

A.D.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON.
WM. A PINKERTON, Gen'l Supt. Western Division, CHICAGO.
ROBT A PINKERTON, Gen'l Supt. Eastern Div. NEW YORK.
1850
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency
"WE NEVER SLEEP."
OFFICES
CHICAGO, 191 & 193 FIFTH AVENUE, WM. A. PINKERTON, Supt
PHILADELPHIA, 45 SOUTH THIRD ST. R. J. LINDEN, Supt
NEW YORK, 64 EXCHANGE PLACE, GEO. D. BANGS, Supt.
BOSTON, 42 & 44 COURT STREET JOHN CORNISH, Supt.
ST. PAUL, 63 TO 65 UNION BLOCK, JNO. C. McGINN, Supt.
KANSAS CITY, 105 & 107 W. SIXTH ST., C. H. EPPELSHEIMER, Supt.
DENVER, 1 & 2 OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, JAS. McPARLAND, Supt.
ATTORNEYS FOR THE AGENCY:
CLARENCE A. SEWARD, NEW YORK.
LEWIS C. CASSIDY, PHILADELPHIA.
D. W. MUNN, CHICAGO.
CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.
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Chicago, Jan. 18, 1889.

T. B. Stone, Esq.
Vice Pres. C. B. & Q. Ry
City.

Dear Sir:-

Opt. "F.W." reports as follows,

Saturday, Jan. 19, 1889.

To-dy in Aurora,

I went down to Young's store, but there was nothing going on among the strikers and I learned nothing new. Howe was in from Joliet where he says that he has prospect of getting work.

It was reported that Mc.Graw was going on to Galesburg. In the evening Mitchell and Ellwood came to me and said that they wanted a room, but as all the places were crowed on account of the Opera Company being in town, they remained around the depot up to 1.30 A.M..

A friend of Koegle's asked him if he thought that he would be prosecuted; and he said yes that he thought so, but that he would get out all right; he said that he was going to Chicago and live with his folks, and he is not thinking of doing any work until Spring. All was quiet around the depot.

Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

Everything was very quiet here to-day. Bill Welsh talks of going to Denver to work. Tom Hornby arrived in town to-day, I asked him what he thought of the Q. road, and if he would go back to work on it again; he said that he would not go back, but that the boys must not think that the strike is over, as they will see some fun yet. I asked him what he meant, as I had lost one bet with him last Spring, but he did not say.

There was a meeting at the Hall to-day, and there was a number of strikers on the street and in Young's cigar store. I heard that an old engineer had applied for work and had been refused. and was also refused a letter.

Joe. Gretecourt said that he knew well that neither he nor his brother would get back onn the road again. I was around the depot until the trains went west everything was still.

Monday, Jan. 21, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I hear that a number of the strikers are going away to look for work. Tom Weldon said that he behaved himself during the strike and that he did not get into any trouble. I met a number of the boys on Broadway, among them Jack Sparrow who said that he would get a living if he had to steal from the company; he said that he had a key that would open any car. There was a gener al laugh at this, and Bob. Hickey told Sparrow to keep his "mouth shut".

Morris Reddy, the great crook, is around town again. He is looked upon by the police as being the greatest thief in town; he and Sparrow go together a great deal.

Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

I went around with the strikers as usual to-day. I heard Freeman say that he would do his best to get back on the road. He said that the only thing that he is afraid will come against him is that he has been around so much with those who have caused trouble I was in Farrell's saloon and met several of the boys.

All was quiet around the depot. I remained until the trains had left.

Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1889.

To-day in Aurora,

Tom Horby told me that he was going down south to live; he said that there was no use o f his remaining around this part as he would not get a situation from the Q. Company if there was one to get; he said that there would be some trouble between the new men and company before long.

The boys all seem to be anxious for the 2nd of Feb. there is very little talk among the strikers now. I remained around the depot up to the usual hour.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's Nat'l. Det. Agency,

by W. S. Pinkerton

Gen'l. Supt. West'rn. Div.

A.D.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON. 1850
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CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.
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Chicago, January 29th., 1889

H. B. Stone, Esq.

Vice President C.B.& Q.R.R.

City

Dear Sir:-

Following you will please find report of Operative 'F. W.'

Thursday, January 24th., 1889

To-day in Aurora

I have been endeavoring to find out the contents of a letter which was received here from Chief Arthur. Ellwood say there was nothing in it, except that the Brotherhood men in different parts of the country would do all they could to help the men out of work.

While at Farrell's saloon with Timmy Farrell, Mears and Freeman, Langworthy came in and said that he wanted to borrow some money. He did not get any from the boys and said he would get it if he had to steal it.

The men seem greatly surprised that the Company have not taken the old men back. Wilson, a striking Engineer said that the Company is fixed better that the Brotherhood men have any idea of. He thinks about forty per cent of the strikers will get back after February 2nd. and the Company will then make the new men live up to the rules and not run fast through towns like they do here, blow off steam at every stop, block crossings, leave the brakemen run their engines and in several ways break the rules of the Company.

This evening I was with McGraw and McNulty, also remained around the depot until the trains went west at midnight.

Friday, January 25th., 1889

I visited all the saloons, cigar stores, Northwestern hotel, depot and street corners, but everything is very quiet and there is very little talk in regard to the strikers or the 'Q' Company.

Chris Able a grocer on Broadway who has been very friendly to the strikers heretofore, said that he would not trust any of the strikers unless he was sure that he would get his money back.

Hank Young waited on several new men who came in the store to-day and said, 'well, boys how is it coming.' one of them replied 'first class' Young told them whenever they wanted anything to drop in. After they had gone out I told him they were scabs. He said they were Non-Union men now.

While at the North-western hotel the question came up what would become of the strikers if they did not get work. Jack Burns, a Union cigar maker and a friend of the strikers said the strikers would be all right in a month or two. Con O'Neill the proprietor of the North-western hotel said, 'you don't mean to say that the strikers will again try to make trouble for the road.' Burns said 'no, but these men such as Farrell and his associates might do something to have the new men discharged and in that way get places for the old men. A nother party said that Mr. Rhoades promised Van Race work.

Tom Weldon and McGraw were under the influence of liquor and tried to cause a fight, but were taken home by some of their friends.

Saturday, January 26th., 1889

This morning I went to Heck's for breakfast and sat at the same table with Kramer and August Koegle. Kramer is a saloon-keeper he said to Koegle that Bauereisen would have to go over the road and wanted to know when Koegle would get his trial. Koegle replied the strike was over and he thought he would be all right, but if they did try him he would get off all right.

Two travelling men, one named W. D. Mare who travels for a large hat and cap store in Chicago, and Herman Hager who travels for Browning, King & Co. were in the hotel. Hager said that the conductor coming up yesterday took out too much mileage. Mare said, "why, you do not know how to ride, sometimes I do not have any mileage taken out and sometimes only half; the conductors on the "Q" road are the best lot of men running west of Chicago.

Mr. Grampp said he was going to make a complaint about the engines which stop in frontof his house and blow off so much steam he said they could just as well leave the engines remain in the yard until the train is ready.

Andy Santley said he would like to know what Mr. Rhoades would say to him he if he asked for work.

On going to the post office I received a letter from the Supt. to discontinue the operation to-night and return to Chicago.

I went around to the different places where I met Koegle, Dunphy Santley, pears, Freeman- Farrell and others bade them good bye.

I left Aurora at 5.30 P. M. for Chicago. Arriving at Chicago I went home and will report at the Agency to-morrow morning.

Yours respectfully,

THE DAILY NEWS, Thursday, January 18, 1894 p.5, column 4

Train Robbery at St.Joe
Five outlaws, supposed to be the Eli gang, secure but little money
Their plans are carefully executed
Council Bluffs train delayed for over an hour - Passengers not harmed -
Robbers pursued

St.Joseph, Mo., Jan.18.-The vicinity of this city has been the scene of another train robbery. Five masked men held up the train of the Kansas City, St.Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad at an early hour this morning. The entire treasure of the safe in the express car was secured by the robbers. No one was injured. The robbers could not all be described, but are supposed to be members of the gang that held up and robbed the Chicago fast train, the Eli, a week ago. Two men answer the description of the Eli robbers.

The scene of the robbery this morning is what is known as Roy's branch, two miles north of this city, and the same place where the attempt was made to hold up a train on Sept.25 last, when two men were killed, and for which crime another man was sent to the penitentiary.

The train left the Francis street depot at 12:30 o'clock. When the train reached Roy's branch a torpedo exploded under the wheels of the engine and a red lantern was swung across the track. The engineer put on the air-brakes and the train came to a standstill.

Shortly after the stop had been made a man came out of the brush alongside the track and covered the engineer and fireman with a revolver, shouting: "Throw up your hands!" Then he ordered Engineer Davis and Fireman Baxter to stand down from the cab. They were covered by revolvers and readily complied.

While this was occurring four other men came running from the rear of the train toward the engine, all the time firing their revolvers in the air and shouting at the top of their voices to the passengers, telling them to keep their heads inside the cars or they would be hurt. The five men then marched the engineer and fireman back to the express car and one of the robbers told the messenger to open the door. This was done. The messenger was covered with revolvers and told to stand back away from the door. Then three of the robbers entered the car. The baggageman was stood against the wall with his hands above his head.

The other two robbers in the car were busy with the packages in the safe, A short man who was dressed in black or brown clothes took all the packages from the safe and dropped them into a sack which he carried. The third man, whose description could not be given by the trainmen, had two revolvers strapped at his side and carried a shotgun. When the safe had been emptied the trainmen were compelled to leave the car and the robbers followed them. They were marched ahead of the bandits down half the length of the train and stood in a row at the west side of the track. All of the occupants of the coaches had been aroused by the shooting and began to hide their valuables.

No attempt was made to enter the mail car. When the trainmen had been stood up in a line about midway of the train on the west side, the robbers called to the men on the east side of the train and they climbed over the platform and joined them. Then they walked away westward, going out of sight in the willows a few feet from the right of way.

Searching for the Robbers

The train backed down again to the Francis Street depot and did not go out again for more than an hour. The news of the robbery spread rapidly over the city. The sheriff and police were on the job in less than an hour after the robbery occurred. If the robbers went into the willows, as the direction they took indicated that they would, it will be almost impossible for them to escape unless they cross the river. This they will probably do. The tall man who seemed to be the leader suits the description of the tall man who executed the robbery of the Eli. The short man answers another Eli robber's description. The others were not observed closely.

No estimate of the amount secured by the robbers can be obtained. Express Messenger Baxter said early this morning that he thought the amount was small.

"The robbers did not get enough to pay their livery bill this trip, I think," said Baggageman Skinner. "I do not know the amount of money and valuables in the safe, but the amount was small."

The Daily News, Friday, January 19, 1894 p.7, column 5

Robbers Make a Haul
Get away with about $50,000
Five bold bandits hold up another train near St.Joseph,Mo., and plunder the express car - The same gang that robbed the Eli.

[From This Morning's Chicago Record]
St.Joseph, Mo., Jan.18.-This city has been the scene of another train robbery. Five masked men held up the train on the Kansas City, St.Joseph & Council Bluffs road at an early hour this morning. The entire contents of the safe in the express car were secured by the robbers. No one was injured. The robbers could not all be described, but are supposed to be the same gang that held up and robbed the Chicago fast train, the Eli, on the Hannibal just a week ago tonight. Two of the men answer the description of two of the Eli robbers.

Held Up at Roy's Branch
The scene of the robbery this morning was what is known as Roy's Branch, two miles north of this city, and is the same place where the attempt was made to hold up a train on Sept.25 last, when two men were killed amd for which crime another man was sent to the penitentiary.

The train left the Francis street depot at 12:30 o'clock in charge of Conductor William Haywood and Engineer Edward Davis. When the train reached Roy's Branch a torpedo exploded under the wheels of the engine and a red lantern was swung across the track.The engineer put on the air brakes and the train slowed up, coming to a standstill at almost exactly the spot on which the dummy train stood on the night of Sept.25. The train ran past the place where the robbers intended it should stop and the men were left behind the engine. Shortly after the stop had been made, however, a man came running out of the brush alongside the track and covering the engineer with his revolver, shouted:

"Throw up your hands!"

Then he ordered Engineer Davis and Fireman Baxter to get down from the cab, and as they were covered with a revolver in each hand of the masked men [sic] they readily complied.

Filled the Air with Bullets
While this was occurring four other men came running up from the rear of the train toward the engine, all the time firing their revolvers in the air and shouting at the top of their voices to the passengers, telling them to keep their heads inside the cars or they would be hurt.

The five men then marched the engineer and fireman back to the express car, and one of the robbers pounded on the door of the car and told the messenger to open it. This was done. As soon as the messenger showed his head he was covered with revolvers and told to stand back away from the door. Then three of the robbers forced the engineer and fireman in ahead of them and entered the car. On the inside of the car beside the express messenger was the baggageman. He was ordered to hold up his hands, and, with the two men from the engine, was stood against the wall with his hands above his head.

A tall man with a black mask over his face, and wearing a duck coat and dark pantaloons, stood in the car with a revolver in each hand. He pointed his weapons first at one man and then another, and kept close watch on their movements.

Were Tired Holding Up Their Hands

The engineer complained that he was getting tired of holding up his hands, and the robber said: "Well, take them down, then, but don't make any kind of a move, or there will be trouble," and all the men lowered their hands at the same time. He never took his eyes from them, and saw that the men with their hands at their sides made no attempt to draw a weapon.

The other two robbers in the car were busy with the packages in the safe. A short man who was dressed in black or brown clothes took all the packages from the safe and dropped them into a sack which he carried. The third man, whose description could not be given by the trainmen, was well armed. He had two revolvers strapped at his side and carried a shotgun in his hands.

When the safe had been emptied of its contents the trainmen were compelled to leave the car, and the robbers followed them. They were marched ahead of the bandits down half the length of the train and stood in a row at the west side of the track. When the looting of the express car was going on the remaining two robbers were on the east side of the track, occasionally firing their revolvers to present the passengers from interfering with their work.

Passengers Hide Their Valuables

All of the occupants of the coaches had been aroused by the shooting and began to hide their valuables, expecting the coaches would be entered, and some of the passengers crawled down between the seats and lay flat on the floor. A stray shot from a pistol of one of the robbers struck the car, tearing a hole in the side, but did not enter.

The postal clerks in the mail car had heard the firing and barricaded the doors and then crawled under the mail sacks so as to be out of the way of any stray bullets. No attempt was made to enter the mail car however.

When the trainmen had been stood up in a line about midway of the train on the west side the robbers called to the men on the east side of the train and they climbed over the platform and joined them. Then they walked away westward, going out of sight in the willows a few feet from the right of way.

The train backed down to the Francis street depot and did not go out again for more than an hour. The news of the robbery spread rapidly over the city. The sheriff and police were on the spot in less than an hour after the robbery occurred.

From the description of the men seen in the express car it is believed that they were the same ones who robbed the "Eli" fast train on the Hannibal & St.Joe a week ago. The tall man who seemed to be the leader suits the description of the tall man who executed the robbery of the "Eli" train. The short man who entered the car with him resembles one of the other robbers.

Think They Got About $50,000.

Officers who visited the scene of the robbery early this morning found that the robbers had a spring wagon or buggy hitched near where the train was stopped, and as soon as the job was finished all of them returned to the city in the conveyance. This vehicle was tracked to this city, but the trail was lost at the head of 6th street, where the street is paved.

Officers of the express company refuse to say how much was secured, but it is generally believed to be large. The train robbed carried all the through matter for Omaha, St.Paul, Minneapolis and the northwest, and it is thought the train had quite a sum aboard, some people placing the amount obtained as high

as $50,000 or $60,000.

It is well known that just after the attempt to hold up this train last September, which was frustrated by the officers being aware of the plan, General Manager Brown of the Burlington road tried to get the Adams express company to put armed men on both the night trains going north and south from this city, claiming they carried too large sums for any risk to be incurred. At this time the officers of the express company contended that their messengers were able to defend their cars, but the developments of the last two weeks are thought to be sufficient to change their minds. The general detective of the Adams express company is in the city now, having been called here to investigate the robbery of a week ago, and will do all in his power to ferret out the thieves.

A talk with the engineer of the train which was stopped discloses the fact that if the train had not stopped where it did a wreck would have followed, as ties had been placed before the track with a view to wrecking the train if the signals had not been obeyed.

Asked the Victims to Drink

While the robbers were in the express car last night one of them produced a bottle of whisky and offered it to the trainmen. None of the latter accepted, but one of them took it, and when the robbers left they did not call for it. The bottle of whiskey is now at the general office of the railroad company here. While searching around in the grass alongside the track the officers found a pistol holster with a monogram on it, but as yet no one has been able to decipher the monogram.

Prentice Teller, an ex-convict, is said to have had a hand in the robbery. The police are unable to find him.

THE DAILY NEWS, Friday, November 15, 1895, p.2, column 6.

Crowe's Life of Crime
Detective William A.Pinkerton tells of the desperadoe's chief doings in Chicago
He used his revolver on policemen
His latest episode is to hold up a train - He is arrested

"Well, that is just in accordance with what I would expect of Pat Crowe," said Mr.William A.Pinkerton this morning when told that the train-robber had threatened to divulge the names of those whom he claims assisted him in breaking jail. "The dispatch is correct. He is the man who shot the two Chicago policemen.

"Pat Crowe was raised in Omaha. Ever since he was big enough to do mischief he has been a professional thief, with a penchant for diamonds. His brother, Steve Crowe, is a saloonkeeper and quite an influential politician in Omaha, Neb.

"About six years ago we first heard of Pat Crowe's being in Chicago. He went to a disreputable house on South Clark street and the first person he met in the hall was Annie Hall, alias 'Swede' or 'Diamond' Annie, the housekeeper. Crowe grabbed her by the throat and tore away from her neck a diamond necklace and pendant, choking her all the time. The colored porter ran to the woman's assistance and Crowe, pulling his gun, began firing right and left at every one. I believe he wounded Annie.

"The police went to work on the case, and a few days later struck a lead on their man at Moe's pawnshop on Adams street, under the Lansing hotel. Officers were left to shadow the place to watch for Crowe's appearance. He came back unexpectedly and got in and out before the officers could reach the pawnshop to arrest him. The police rushed at him and he began to fire. Two officers, Linville and Briscoe, were shot, but both recovered. The shooting drew a crowd to the spot; a great hue and cry was raised and every one took after Crowe. He was captured, tried and given eight years in Joliet. He served about three years and was pardoned out through his brother's influence.

"I next heard of Crowe in Iowa, where he was in jail for a diamond robbery, for which he is still under indictment. He broke jail and soon after appeared in Denver, Col., where he snatched a handful of diamonds in a jewelry store and ran. A crowd started in pursuit and he was captured after another shooting affray. Mark Watrous, a prominent saloonkeeper of Denver, signed Crowe's bond, but Crowe forfeited it and decamped. Then he went to Minneapolis, held up the landlady in a place of ill-fame, robbing her of her diamonds. He made his escape in safety and drifted to St.Joe, Mo. At this point he held up a Hannibal & St.Joe train and robbed the Adams express messenger of $1,000.

"Crowe was soon after arrested on suspicion by the police in Milwaukee. Capt.Frank Murray of this agency went to Milwaukee and identified him. Crowe confessed to Capt.Murray that he had taken part in the St.Joe robbery and agreed to divulge his confederates' names if we would have the Denver case stopped.

"For that purpose I went to Denver and arranged his case conditionally,

i.e., if his story in regard to the St.Joe robbery proved true and he gave up the required information, pleaded guilty and accepted a short term in Missouri, the Denver indictment would be dismissed. At my request the indictment was not dismissed until the service had been rendered. While I was in Denver, Crowe, with three others named James Owens, Ira Curtner and William Fulmer, broke jail and escaped. Owens was under sentence of death for murder, and was afterward killed while the officers were trying to rearrest him. The jail delivery took place Jan.1.

"Two months after that I heard that Crowe was in Cincinnati for the purpose of making a big jewelry robbery. He was getting his mail at the postoffice under an assumed name. This information I furnished to Phil Deitsch, chief of police of Cincinnati, who took Crowe into custody and returned him to jail at St.Joseph, Mo.

"It has always been suspected that Crowe was aided by county officers in making his escape. On the night of Jan.1, when he got away, the old sheriff's crew went out at midnight and the new crew came in. It was discovered after the jail delivery that Crowe was well supplied with money and was fully armed. I have always regarded Crowe as a desperate highwayman. He recently tried to break jail, but after being shot at by the guard, he surrendered and was returned to his cell.

"The trial for the train robbery is likely to take place any day. If he is cleared this agency will have him taken to Denver to stand trial under the old indictment. The officials of the Burlington road have taken a great interest in the case and say they will see it to the end. It is also charged against Crowe that he once sneaked up behind a lady on 5th avenue in New York and tore a pair of diamond eardrops from her ears."